

Warder Building (now
Atlas Building)
527 9th St., N.W., SE corner
9th and F Sts., N.W.
Washington
District of Columbia

HABS No. DC-216

HABS
DC
WASH
173 -

PHOTOGRAPHS
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
National Park Service
801 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

THE WARDER BUILDING (now ATLAS BUILDING)

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Location: 527 Ninth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Present Owner: Atlas Investment Company
Room 205
527 Ninth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Present Occupant: Several commercial tenants; largely vacant.

Present Use: Store and office building.

Brief Statement of Significance: A late nineteenth century commercial building of interesting architectural character.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: George Bogus deeded [1150-491 rec. December 18, 1885] to Benjamin H. Warder part of lot #7 of sq. 406, (begin at a point 100' south of the northwest corner of sq. 406, thence east 100', south 20'3", west 100', and north 20'3"):

In Deed 1155-471 rec. December 10, 1885, Adrienne Wood, et al. deeded to Benjamin H. Warder parts of lots 7 & 8 of sq. 406 (begin at the northwest corner of sq. 406, thence east 33'4", south 53'1", east 16'4", south 46'11", west 49'8", and north 100').

The "Warder Building" was constructed on the two adjoining plots circa 1890. [Note: Building is known not to have been present in 1880]

In Deed 2902-354 rec. April 18, 1905, American Security & Trust Co., trs. of estate of Benj. H. Warder, deceased, deeded to James E. Evans on April 1, 1905.

In Deed 2902-361 rec. April 18, 1905, James E. Evans deeded to Henry M. Baker on April 1, 1905.

In Deed 3047-367 rec. Jan. 30, 1907, Henry M. Baker deeded to Wm. J. Dante on December 31, 1906.

In Deed 3302-436 rec. March 7, 1910, Stilson Hutchins, et ux. deeded to Wm. J. Dante, Tr.

In Deed 8017-437 rec. Sept. 27, 1944 Gittings, Robeson and Graham, appointed trustees of Walter Stilson Hutchins, heir of Stilson Hutchins deeded to Atlas Investment Corp. on Sept. 14, 1944.

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2. Date of erection: circa 1890.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural interest and merit: A representative commercial building of the late nineteenth century, having simple, well-proportioned exterior elevations of moderate height. Except for alterations to the first story store fronts, it is largely in the original state.
2. Condition of fabric: Fairly good except that interior finishes are not being maintained as well as usual in well-tenanted office buildings. There are some cracks in the brick east wall of the south wing. The upper floors are sparsely occupied; the first floor contains several stores.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: 33'5" X 120'4" frontages; two bays; six stories; L-shaped; main front facing west, main end facing north.
2. Foundations: Granite foundations one step above sidewalk level are stepped down to follow the gentle slope north to south, along the west front.
3. Wall construction, finish and color: Walls are brick, painted gray on the north and west sides; the natural red color is seen on the other sides. American bond was used on the south and east walls, one course of headers alternating with seven courses of stretchers. On the west and north sides, where uninterrupted wall areas are small, only stretchers are visible. There are ornamental brick string courses at the third and higher floors, just below window sills, on these facades.
4. Structural systems, framing: Exterior walls are load bearing. Round cast-iron columns on the interior support a girder (or girders); the remainder of the floor system is concealed.

5. Chimneys: Several brick chimneys extend above the roof; one near the west wall near the north end, one on the east wall just north of the elevator penthouse, two on the east wall south of the elevator which appear to be modern additions, and on at the northeast corner of the south wing.

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6. Openings:

- a. Doorways and doors: The main entrance is located near the center of the west elevation; it is a large rectangle with modern marble trim and modern glazed doors. This is the public access to the upper floors. Each store on the first story has its individual entrance from the sidewalk; all have been modernized.
- b. Windows: First and second stories of the street facades are comprised within an arcaded treatment. There are twelve bays on the west front, having semicircular arches; above the arcade windows are rectangular, a pair to each bay. There are two wider bays on the north end, having semi-elliptical arches; above these there are three windows in each bay. Sash are of wood, double hung, one light over one light. Second-story windows fill the arches, and are divided by wooden mullions. Windows on the east wall are segmental-arched and have two lights over two lights. There is only one window on each story, on the south wall. On the west side, there are four pairs of semicircular-arched windows at the sixth story, in the 3rd, 4th, 9th, and 10th bays. Above each are three semicircular louvered vents. The wall of the central four bays is slightly higher than the rest, containing small rectangular ventilating openings grouped in threes.

7. Roof:

- a. Shape: The roof is of the flat type.
- b. Cornice: There is a simple, rather heavy, moulded cornice, above which is a brick parapet with a moulded coping. Below the cornice is a wide frieze of patterned brick work; alternating flush and recessed headers form a sort of checkerboard. The whole frieze projects slightly, as do the string courses mentioned above.

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- c. Penthouse: The elevator penthouse extends above the roof near the center of the east wall.
- 8. Miscellaneous: A fire escape of light metal construction has been added at an uncertain date to the central two bays of the west elevation. It is somewhat ornamental, as to the railings and brackets. Another fire escape on the north wall of the south wing is plain except for the brackets.

Street fronts of the first story have been remodeled in recent years without regard to the original design.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans:

- a. First floor: The first floor contains the entrance, stair and elevator lobby near the middle of the west wall; north of this are two stores and south of it are three stores, their depths varying with that of the building.
- b. Second floor: The plan of the second floor, which is typical, consists of a narrow portion at the north end of the building, which is accessible from a stair and elevator lobby. South of this lobby the building is deeper (from east to west), containing office areas on either side of a central longitudinal corridor. This corridor continues (in an L-shape) eastward along the south wall of the building, giving access to office spaces on its north side, in the south wing (which is the deepest portion of the building from east to west).

- 2. Stairways: Just inside the main entrance a straight flight of 20 risers gives access to the second floor. It continues in a narrow open well to the upper floors. Newels are square, the string is closed, and a moulded wooden handrail is supported on wooden balusters having turned and square portions. Treads are wooden, with moulded nosing; at some indeterminate date iron or steel treads have been placed over them.

The railing around the stair well continues the design of the stair rail.

This appears to be the only stairway in the building.

3. Elevator: Adjoining the stair hall on the north, there is a large elevator, with ornamental grilled doors. It appears to take both passengers and freight. The doors appear to be original.
4. Flooring: Floors are covered with modern composition tiles on the upper floors. The entrance lobby and stores also have modern finishes.
5. Wall and ceiling finish: Much of the first-story ceiling retains original ornamental sheet metal, painted, of paneled pattern with borders. The stair hall ceilings and stair soffits are also sheet metal; the cornice of the stair hall is an egg-and-dart band. The corridor of the office floors has a high plaster wainscot now painted brown, with a simple moulded wooden base and dado rail. The upper part of the wall and ceiling are painted a light neutral yellow; there is no cornice.
6. Doorways and doors: Doors to the offices are rectangular and have a glazed transom (translucent patterned glass). The upper part of each door consists of a single glazed panel, a horizontal panel below it, and at the bottom two low vertical panels. Trim of door and window openings is similar: wood, symmetrically moulded, with corner blocks containing circular moulded panels. There are plinth blocks.
7. Hardware: Some office doors retain old brass knobs and escutcheon plates of simple design.
8. Lighting: Modern electric fixtures.

D. Site and Surroundings:

General setting: This area, across F Street from the old U. S. Patent Office, is predominantly commercial. This building occupies a corner site southeast of the intersection of Ninth and F Streets, N.W. It is built directly on the sidewalk line. There is no remaining evidence of landscaping or accessory structures. The street level appears to be substantially unchanged since the construction of this building:

Prepared by: Harley J. McKee, FAIA
Professor Emeritus of
Architecture
Syracuse University
June 17, 1969

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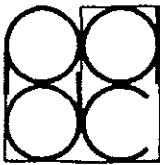
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Addendum to:
Warder Building (Atlas Building)
527 Ninth Street, NW
Washington
District of Columbia

HABS No. DC-216

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA



PENNSYLVANIA
AVENUE
DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION

425 13TH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20004

GENERAL CONSULTANTS

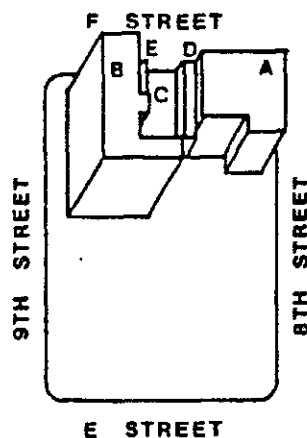
ANDERSON NOTTER/MARIANI
GENERAL PRESERVATION & CONSERVATION CONSULTANT
DEVROUX & PURNELL
ASSOCIATE ARCHITECTS
DAVID McLAREN HART & ASSOCIATES
PRESERVATION & CONSERVATION CONSULTANT
MONK DUNSTONE ASSOCIATES
COST ESTIMATING CONSULTANT

HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

BUILDING DOCUMENTATION

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Atlas (Warder) Building
527 Ninth Street, NW
Lot 814



This documentation was produced for mitigation purposes by the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation. Additional documentation exists for Square 406, within which this structure stands. For photographs, historical, and descriptive data on Square 406, see HABS No. DC-572.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Atlas-Warder Building, known as the Atlas since at latest 1944, (Deed 8017-437, rec. 9/27/1944) was built in 1892 at the northwest corner of Square 406, on Ninth and F Streets. Designed in no pre-dominant style, the massive six-story Atlas-Warder shows an eclectic assemblage of Romanesque, Queen Anne and Italianate detailing applied to a basically straightforward commercial structure.

The site, which integrates two originally separate lots, is approximately L-shaped, featuring its longest, one hundred and twenty foot-long frontage on Ninth Street. On F Street it measures thirty-two feet. The base of the "L" occurs on the south end of the lot. It extends ninety-five feet into the square and is only fifteen feet wide. Adjacent to the site on the south there are empty lots presently used as open parking, while to the east along F Street, the Atlas-Warder abuts a three-story commercial structure.

Both building facades are of red pressed brick and present a traditional division into bays and floors. All exterior walls are masonry and apparently support wood framed floors, which also rest on some interior bearing walls that run perpendicular to the Ninth Street facade.

The first floor features several commercial establishments, each with independent street access. The upper floors are accessible from the main entrance located near the center of the Ninth Street facade. Typical floors consist of an L-shaped corridor with rental suites on each side. At present the building has adult bookstores on the ground level, and the upper floors are occupied by a variety of office tenants and artists' studios.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

While not a particularly extraordinary building, the Atlas-Warder exhibits an assemblage of details that reflect the eclectic tastes of the end of the Nineteenth Century. Also apparent in the building is the tendency toward simplification which characterizes the late Victorian era. The building's most interesting aspect lies in its two-story arcaded base of strong Romanesque tendencies that establishes the basic facade rhythm. Unfortunately, commercial signs and projecting storefronts distort and partially hide the forcefulness that once characterized this facade. The top of the Ninth Street facade presents an implied division into a central and two lateral pavilions. This organization was unfortunately not carried through for the entire facade. As a result, the top appears timid and unresolved,

while the rest of the facade lacks a hierarchy that would have relieved the monotonous repetition of identical bays.

Nevertheless, the building's massing, materials and simplicity contribute to an overall image of stability, which makes this a visual anchor in the immediate neighborhood.

The Atlas-Warder is part of the 800 block of F Street, which was designated by the Joint Committee on Landmarks of the National Capital as a Category II landmark. (Buildings "of importance which contribute significantly to the Cultural Heritage or Visual Beauty and Interest of the District of Columbia and its Environs, and which should be preserved or restored, if possible.")

SIGNIFICANT FEATURES

Facade: Reflecting the internal structure, the Ninth Street facade features twelve bays and is vertically divided into a two-story arcaded base, three identical mid floors, and a top floor that carries an attic. Each bay on the building base of this facade consists of a two-story-high round-arched opening of Romanesque flavor. They are divided into two floors by recessed spandrel panels constructed of beaded textured brick. The actual bay division is established by massive brick piers, rectangular in plan. Each pier is capped by a non-academic brick capital of roughly square proportions that features three colonettes of projecting semi-circular molded bricks flanked by stacked headers and contained above and below by corbeled brick courses. The arch proper, which presents three recessed archivolts to allow for the deeply recessed window frames, rests on these capitals. The extrados on each arch features an additional and continuous cyma recta mould. Above, the third, fourth and fifth floors are treated as bands separated from each other and from the arcaded base by ornamental courses at window sill height. These courses consist of a bead moulding formed by a round ended corbeled course; above there are shaped bricks featuring a row of beads; and finally there is a simple corbeled course. Piers continuing the division established below set the repetitive bay pattern. In each bay there are two square-headed window openings separated by a wide brick mullion that is flush with the facade plane. The lintel line is expressed as a smooth continuous stone band that is also flush with the wall. The sixth or top floor also rests on a belt course at the window sill level. However, in conjunction with the roof parapet atop, the third and fourth bay from each end of the facade are slightly recessed from the overall facade plane, thus establishing two-bay wide pavilions at each end of the facade and a four-bay central pavilion. The recessed portions are further

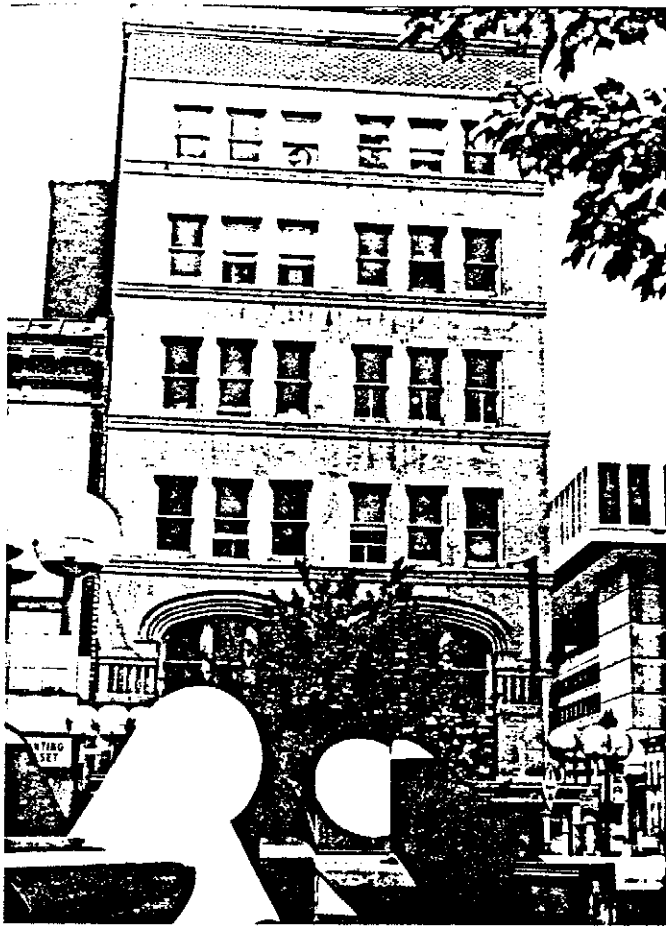
differentiated by featuring round-arched windows. Windows in the three pavilions are similar to those on the floors below except that here the continuous stone lintel is replaced by individual jack-arches. All five sections of the facade carry frieze panels on a corbel table, which consist of flush and recessed headers that constitute a decorative checkerboard pattern typical of Queen Anne detailing. On top of the frieze the end pavilions carry a molded metal cornice that underscores a simple brick parapet. The central pavilion carries a slightly higher parapet that is punctured by three square attic vents in each of its four bays. This segment of the parapet carries an additional cornice. Flanking this portion, the recessed intermediate sections are treated as tiled mansards, each with three small semi-circular vent dormers.

The F Street facade repeats the detailing present on the main facade on Ninth Street. However, because of the increased width of the structural bay, each bay carries three windows. The arcaded base is resolved by maintaining the same spring line, but the two arches then become elliptical. The top floor and attic carry the same treatment as the two end pavilions of the main facade.

All windows are one-over-one double hung with wood frames and sash. On arched windows, the top sash follow the shape of the opening.

The south elevation, also in brick, carries a full bay of windows that feature wooden sills and lintels as well as wooden surrounds.

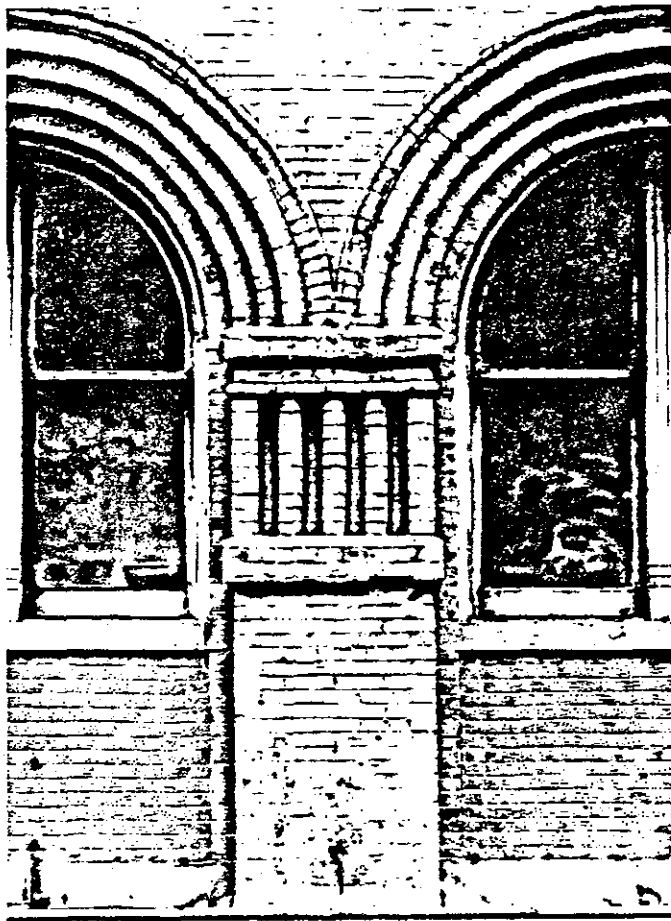
September 1979



F STREET (NORTH) FACADE



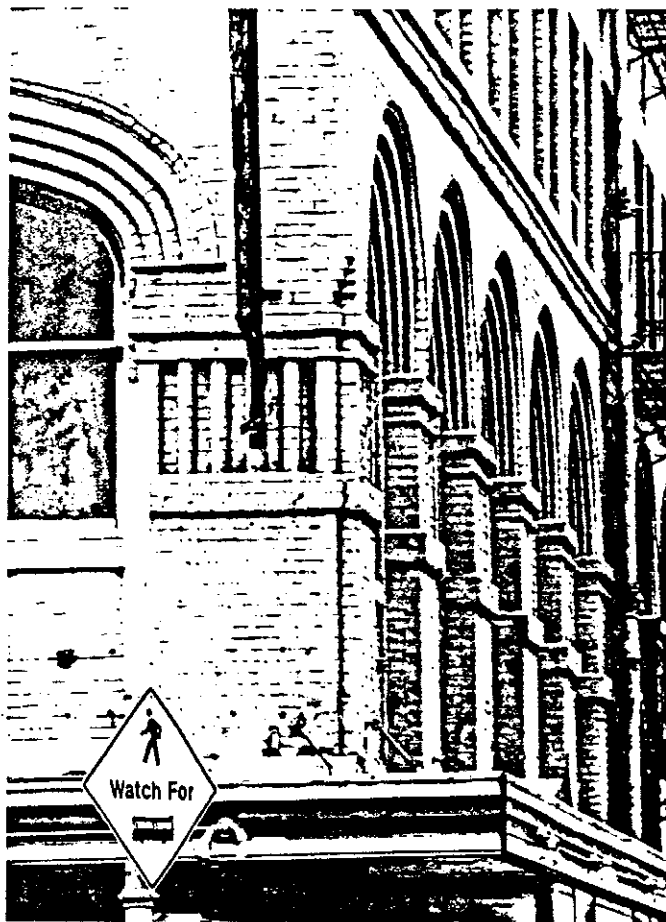
OBLIQUE VIEW OF NORTH AND NINTH STREET (WEST) FACADES



WEST FACADE: DETAIL OF
PILASTER CAPITAL AND ARCADE



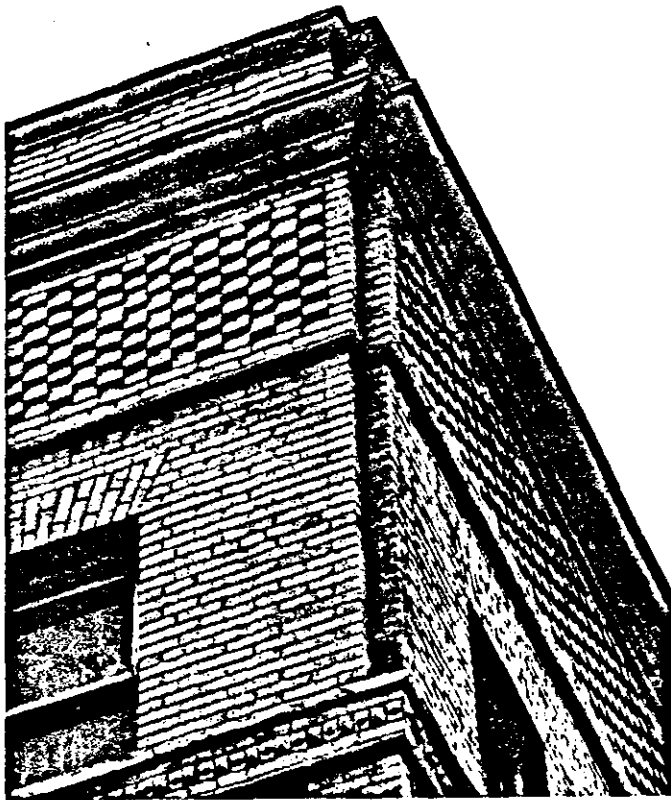
WEST FACADE: DETAIL OF THIRD STORY AND SECOND STORY ARCADE



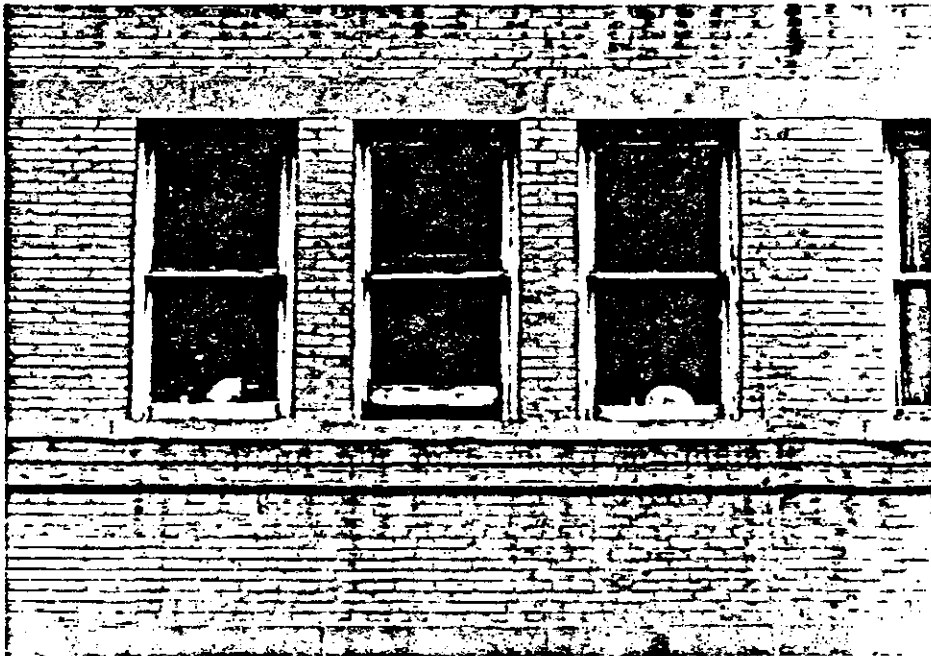
NORTHWEST CORNER:
DETAIL OF ARCADE



NINTH STREET (MAIN)
ENTRANCE



NORTHWEST CORNER:
DETAIL OF TOP FLOOR



NORTH FACADE: TYPICAL BAY OF INTERMEDIATE FLOOR

Lot 7
517-519 Ninth Street

Lot 7 as originally platted had an L-shaped configuration. It was 100' long from east to west. Its eastern (interior) width was 25', but the western half extended northward an additional 25 feet.

1819.....Moses Young owned the lot.

1824.....Jonathan R. Nourse owned the lot, which was worth \$447.00.

1829.....The owner was listed this time as John R. Mourse. No value was given for the lot. The lot had been divided by this time. Charles Williams owned what was probably the southern portion of the original lot.

1844.....Charles F. Moore owned the southern portion, valued at \$273.00, and James A. Kennedy owned the \$546.00 northern portion.

1859.....Both sections of Lot 7 had 25' of frontage on Ninth Street, according to the tax assessment records. The southern part had appreciated to a value of \$1,056.00. Charles F. Wood was now the owner of the north, valued at \$2,840.00.

1864.....The south rose to \$3,724.00 and the north decreased to \$1,863.00. There was no change in ownership.

1870.....Lot 7 was shown as one unit, valued at \$4,000.00. It was described as a parsonage.

1876
to

1879.....William Hart was a tailor at 519 Ninth Street. Other tenants in 1878 were Charles Zimmerman, hats, caps and furs, and William Young, books and periodicals.

The tax assessment records show Lot 7 divided into three sections in 1878/79. A small southern portion (2' wide) was owned by George H. B. White and others. It was assessed for \$293.00. The 23' wide mid-section was assessed for \$5,294.00. This was the parsonage.

U. Ward, W. Drake and others were the trustees. The north part (25' wide) was still owned by Charles F. Wood and valued at \$3,105.00.

1882.....Mary A. Harrington opened a boot and shoe store at 517 Ninth Street.

1883/84...There was no change in ownership. The assessment values for the two southern portions rose to \$325.00 and \$6,353.00.

1884

to

1892.....John W. Morgan operated the Morgan Steam Laundry Company at 517 Ninth Street.

1887.....The name George F. Bogus appears on the Hopkins Plat Map in the southern portion (517 Ninth Street) of the lot.

1892.....The six story Warder Building was constructed on Lots 7 and 8 (Building Permit #2171, 4/27/1892, cost: \$35,000.00).

1893/94...The small southern portion of Lot 7, now described as 4'-9" wide, had become part of the Central Methodist Protestant Church. It was valued at \$1,832.00. Benjamin H. Warder owned the balance of Lot 7. It was assessed for a total of \$14,931.00.

1899/

1900.....There was no change in ownership or assessed value for the lot.

Refer to Lot 8 after the construction of the Warder Building for further listings for Lot 7.

Lot 8 (814)
820-822 F Street/521-527 Ninth Street

Lot 8 is situated in the northeast corner of Square 406, on the corner of Ninth and F Streets. It was rectangular in shape, measuring approximately 50' x 87'. After a portion in the northeast quadrant of the lot became a separate lot in the mid 1800s, Lot 8 was left with an L-shaped configuration.

1819.....The lot was assessed to Moses Young.

1824.....The value of the lot was \$447.00. John R. Nourse was the owner.

1829.....There was no change in ownership.

1844.....Charles F. Moore was now the owner of the lot. It was assessed for \$1,118.00.

1859.....Lot 8 had been divided, according to the tax assessment records into an east and west subplot. The eastern portion became a separate lot and was renamed Lot 807. The bulk of Lot 8 remained, measuring 33'-4" in width. It was owned by Charles F. Wood and valued at \$885.00.

1864.....Charles F. Wood's assessment rose to \$4,970.00.

1870.....The balance of Lot 8 had been divided again, into a southern portion (value, \$2,200.00; owner: C. D. Wood) and a central portion (value \$4,400.00). No owner was listed for the central portion.

1871.....William Kline operated a restaurant at 525 Ninth Street.

1878/79..The lot was valued at \$9,252.00 and owned by Charles F. Wood. The western portion (as it was now designated) was 33'-1" wide. The southern portion was now called the background. Frederick Schuh was a harness and saddle maker at 523 Ninth Street. Seaman Johnson ran a restaurant and Thomas G. Foster had a cigar and tobacco stand at 521 Ninth Street.

1883/83..The assessed value of the lot had dropped to \$8,538.00.

Stephen Gatti was listed in the City Directory as a confectioneer at 523 Ninth Street.

In 1884 Valentine Brizzolar opened a fruit stand at the same address.

1886.....Minnie Brizzolar took over the fruit dealership.

1890.....Salvatore Cannatella was now the fruit dealer at 523 Ninth Street.
Charles L. Windholz operated a restaurant at 529 Ninth Street.

1892.....A permit was secured for the construction of the Warder building by B. H. Warder. George E. Simmons was the builder and N. J. Haller the architect. The building was to be four stories plus a cellar, built of brick and stone (Building Permit #2171, 4/27/1892, cost: \$35,000.00). The structure was built on Lot 7 and Lot 8 and covered addresses 521-527 Ninth Street and 820-822 F Street.

1893/94..Benjamin H. Warder was listed as the owner of Lot 8. Its value had jumped to \$28,460.00 for the ground. \$30,000.00 in improvements were assessed. The Warder Office Building opened to a large tenancy, according to City Directory information. The structure housed a variety of professions, the most prominent being attorneys, agents, brokers and real estate agents.

1897.....The American Security and Trust Company obtained a permit to install two projecting show windows. The building is described as six stories with a tin roof (Building Permit #1338, 5/15/1897).

1899/

1900.....Benjamin H. Warder was still the owner of the lot. The assessments were unchanged from 1893/94.

1904.....Electric and passenger elevators were installed in the building (Building Permit #1025, 1/4/1904).

1910.....William J. Dante took out a permit to install new windows on the second through fifth floors (Building Permit #1851, 10/13/1910).

- 1915.....The directory indicates that the Warder Building continued to be occupied largely by patent attorneys, manufacturer's agents, real estate brokers and lawyers. Also in the building were: a model maker, an architect, a jeweler, the Surety Loan Company, the Goodyear Rubber Company and more. There were 54 offices in the building.
- 1919.....Baist's Plat Map shows a new number, B14, for Lot B.
- 1921.....A permit was secured which authorized the rebuilding of show windows and the repositioning of the front entrance. The tin roof was also to be repaired (Building Permit #3470, 11/1/1921, cost:(\$600.00).
- 1925.....The United Cigar Stores Company obtained a permit to remove brick columns and replace them with I-beams (Building Permit #10438, 5/14/1925, cost: \$1,500.00).
- 1926.....The Warder Building was renamed the Atlas Building, according to the City Directory. The upper floors now contained a somewhat wider variety of professionals, such as watchmakers, engravers, a correspondence school, publishing companies, and a chemist. There were fewer lawyers and patent agents than before. Twenty-three of the rooms were vacant. The ground floor contained shops: the Royal Boot Shop, Morris C. Becker's Newsstand and Samuel Toggas, a shoe shiner.
- 1930
to
- 1954.....The six story Atlas Building's tenancy shifted slightly over the years. Members of legal and related professions moved out and were replaced by jewelers, frame shops and similar merchants. In some cases they were not replaced; by 1954 half of the building's office space was unused. Morris C. Becker remained at the ground level until 1948, first as a newsstand proprietor and later as a clothing store manager. Also at the ground level were barbershops, gift shops, shoe repairs and photographers. Whelan Drug Company was found at 820-822 F Street from 1930 until 1948.
- 1967.....Only the second floor was listed in the City Directory. It contained a window cleaning service, a law firm and a watch repair shop. All other rooms were vacant. Enterprise Amusements, Inc., Book World, Antonio Barber Shop, Fun Fair Amusements, and Kramer's Book Store occupied the ground level on Ninth Street. The Discount Art Shop occupied 822 F Street, replacing a restaurant.
- 1979
to
- 1981.....The ground level housed adult bookstores. The upper levels still contain offices of various tenants, including artists' studios.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

| | |
|-----------|---|
| 1792 | (October 5) Washington first platted |
| 1813 | First TAX ASSESSMENT record |
| 1819 | Tax Assessment |
| 1822 | First CITY DIRECTORY |
| 1824 | Tax Assessment |
| 1829 | Tax Assessment |
| 1834 | City Directory |
| 1839 | Tax Assessment |
| 1840 | Tax Assessment |
| 1843 | City Directory |
| 1844 | Tax Assessment |
| 1846 | City Directory |
| 1850 | City Directory |
| 1853 | City Directory |
| 1855 | City Directory - first time house numbers were used as part of addresses |
| 1858 | First MAP of DC - Baschke |
| 1858 | City Directory |
| 1859 | Tax Assessment |
| 1862 | City Directory - Directories published annually hereafter |
| 1864 | Tax Assessment |
| 1869-1871 | Tax Assessment |
| 1870 | New street numbering system instituted; many early addresses in PADC site changed |
| 1872 | Plat Map (Bastert) |
| 1878 | First recorded building permit |
| 1878-1879 | Tax Assessment |
| 1883-1884 | Tax Assessment |
| 1887 | Plat Map (Hopkins) |
| 1892 | Plat Map (Hopkins) |
| 1893-1894 | Tax Assessment |
| 1899-1900 | Tax Assessment |
| 1903 | Plat Map (Baist) |
| 1919 | Plat Map (Baist) |
| 1920 | Plat Map (Baist) |
| 1923 | Plat Map (Baist) |
| 1924 | Plat Map (Baist) |
| 1939 | Plat Map (Baist) |
| 1948 | Plat Map (Baist) |
| 1957 | Plat Map (Baist) |

SOURCES

Baist Real Estate Atlas
Bastert and Enthoffer Plat Maps
Boyd's City Directories
District of Columbia Building Permits
District of Columbia General Assessment Records
District of Columbia Recorder of Deeds
District of Columbia Surveyor's Office Records
District of Columbia Tax Records
Hopkins Real Estate Atlas
Polk's City Directories
Property Map for Downtown Urban Renewal Area for District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency
Sanborn Insurance Map